BRIEFER ARTICLES.

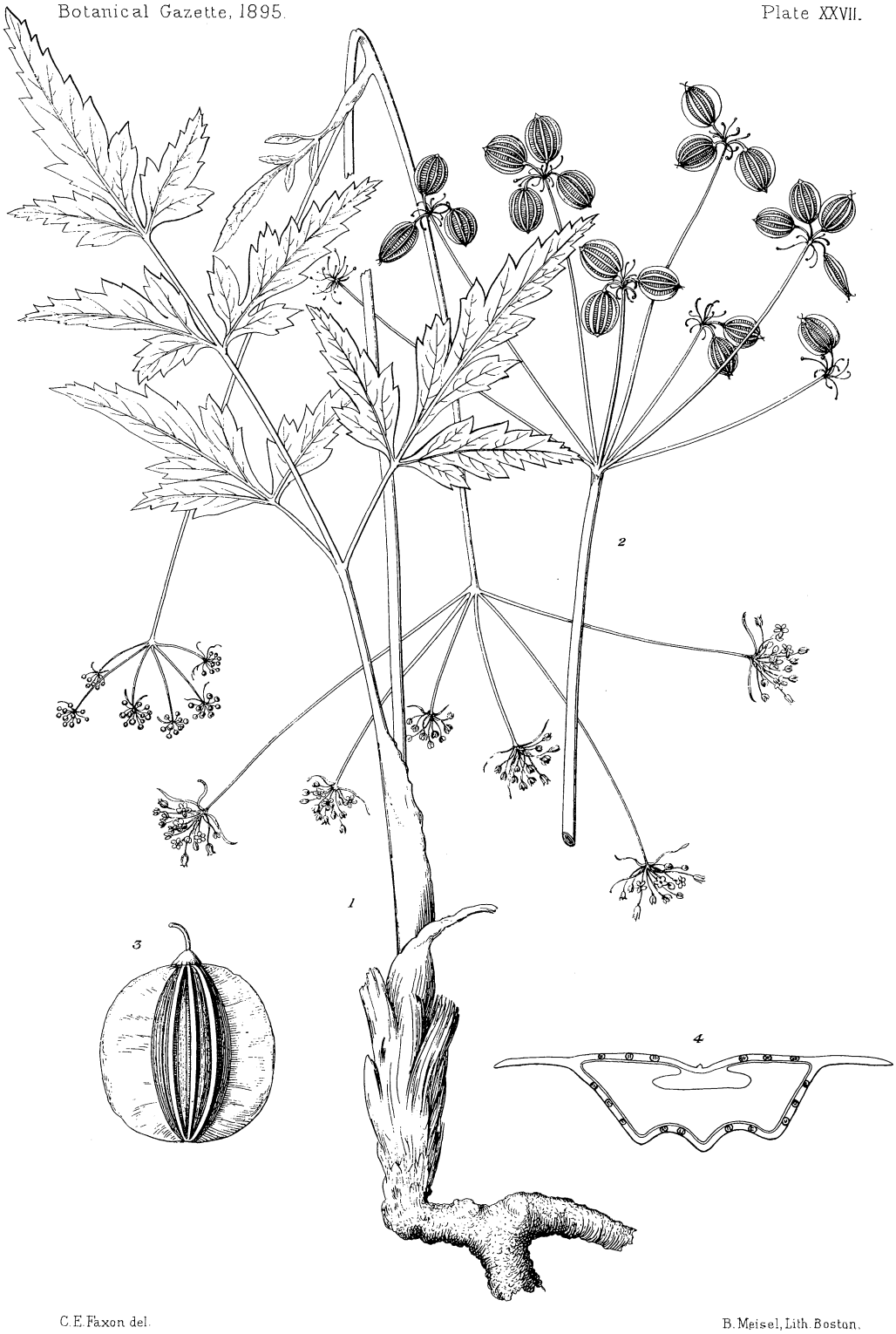
Deanea, a new genus of Umbelliferæ from Mexico.—(WITH PLATE XXVII.)—We have just completed a report upon what is perhaps the largest and most valuable collection of Umbelliferæ ever made in Mexico. This collection, the joint work of Mr. E. W. Nelson, of the Department of Agriculture, and of the veteran collector, Mr. C. G. Pringle, of the Gray Herbarium, comprises more than fifty species and contains four undescribed genera. One of these, *Neogoezia*, has recently been published by Mr. W. Botting Hemsley, of Kew Gardens. We now present a description and illustration of a second one.

Deanea, n. gen. (PEUCEDANEÆ.)—Calyx-teeth obsolete. Fruit oval, glabrous, with 2-parted carpophore and broad conical stylopodium bearing a short style. Carpel, with dorsal and intermediate ribs thickened, filiform; lateral wings broad and thin, surrounding the fruit. Oil-tubes, one to three in the intervals, six to eight on the commissural side. Seed strongly flattened; the face with a narrow sulcus which connects with a narrow cavity extending laterally across the face of the section, making a strongly involute seed.—Short caulescent perennials, with filiform or tuberous roots, ternately or pinnately dissected leaves, involucre wanting or of a single bract, involucels of small linear bractlets, and purple flowers.

There is a general resemblance in habit to *Rhodosciadium* Watson, but the obsolete calyx-teeth, more prominent stylopodium, and especially the peculiar cavity of the seed face, plainly separate it. *Prionosciadum* Watson has a somewhat similar seed-face, but its species are high caulescent, even shrubby plants, with much larger and more prominently ribbed fruit, depressed stylopodium and short calyx-teeth.

The genus is dedicated to Mr. Walter Deane, of Cambridge, Mass., whose interest in American botany and botanists deserves commemoration.

Deanea nudicaulis, n. sp.—Shortly caulescent or acaulescent, 3 to 5^{dm} high, from thick branching roots: radical leaves dark green, two to three times ternate; leaflets ovate, lobed and toothed, acute, glabrous; stem leaves reduced to inflated sheaths, with one to three small leaflets, often opposite: fruiting rays (three to eight) spreading, 2.5 to 5^{cm} long, slightly scabrous on the angles: pedicels 3 to 6^{mm} long: fruit 5^{mm} in diameter; wings thin, as broad or half as broad as body; oil-tubes three to four in the intervals, six on the commissural side.



C. E. Faxon del. B. Meisel, Lith. Boston.

DEANEA NUDICAULIS Coult. & Rose, nov. gen. et sp.

Collected by Mr. C. G. Pringle, on the Sierra de San Felipe, altitude, 7,500 to 10,000ft, May 28, 1894, and August 3, 1894, no. 4,663; and by E. W. Nelson, on the Sierra de San Felipe, at an altitude of 10,000 to 11,000ft, September 20 to 30, 1894, no. 1,087.

Deanea tuberosa n. sp.—Shortly caulescent, 5 to 7.2dm high, from a globose tuber: leaves twice pinnate; leaflets sharply toothed or cleft into linear segments, slightly scabrous beneath: peduncle 2 to 3dm long: rays five to eight, unequal, 1.2 to 5cm long; pedicels 2mm long: fruit about 6mm in diameter; wings thin, about as broad as body; oil tubes one to three in the intervals, six to ten on the commissural side.

Collected by Mr. C. G. Pringle in low meadows, valley of Toluca, Mexico, Oct. 3, 1892, no. 4,295. This plant was distributed by Mr. Pringle as a *Rhodosciadium*.—JOHN M. COULTER and J. N. ROSE, *Lake Forest and Washington.*

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXVII.—Fig. 1, flowering specimen; fig. 2, fruiting umbel; fig. 3, dorsal view of carpels; fig. 4, cross section of the same; figs. 3 and 4, somewhat enlarged.

The pignuts.—There is some question as to the exact distribution of the common pignut (*Carya porcina* or *Hicoria glabra*) and the related *Carya* or *Hicoria microcarpa*, and the undersigned will be grateful for herbarium specimens and especially nuts with their husks, representing both. In the recently published seventh volume of Professor Sargent's Silva, the range of *glabra* is given as southern Maine to southern Ontario, through Michigan to southeastern Nebraska, southward to the shores of the Indian River and Peace Creek in Florida, and to southern Alabama and Mississippi, through Missouri and Arkansas to eastern Kansas and the Indian Territory, and to the valley of the Nueces River in Texas. *H. microcarpa* (treated in the Silva as a variety of *glabra*, under the varietal name *odorata*) is said to occur in eastern Massachusetts, Connecticut, eastern and central New York, eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, the District of Columbia, central Michigan, southern Indiana and Illinois, and Missouri.—WILLIAM TRELEASE, *St. Louis, Mo.*